

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

Where is the Fault?

Upon the head of President Davis, some of the papers of Richmond are directly heaping the faults of our failure in Tennessee and of the success of Sherman in his march through Georgia. Others, at the same time, are directing similar insinuations, and these charges and insinuations will be caught up by the hostile portion of the journals of the Confederacy, and accusation, abuse and denunciation will be employed in no stinted degree, however calculated it may be to shake the popular confidence in the eminent chief of the nation, and by consequence injure the cause to whose support every heart and arm in the Confederacy should yield their support. It is not to fair and just criticism of the acts of the administration that we object; nay, we are fully of the opinion that criticism founded on ascertained facts, and not built on conjecture, nor (as of times) on misapprehension, is good both for the administration itself and for the cause. But any one who has "good hard common sense," or any kind of good sense, can not be blind to the injurious effects of this wholesale fault finding and denunciation which is almost sure to be based on error, if not on passion.

We have to information of the facts, except as they appear before the public, as to, whose was the policy of the late Tennessee campaign, nor with whom lies the fault of its conduct by Gen. Hood. But this much we have seen currently reported: While the movement was in progress and in ample time to have elicited contradiction, if inaccurate, and shortly after it was begun, it was claimed by journals in Georgia as Gen. Hood's own strategy. All the papers of Georgia, as far as we recollect, heralded it as an auspicious move, calculated to force Sherman back upon his track, and to open up to the ardent desire of the Tennessee Volunteers, and the numerous friends who were eager to join them, the re-establishment of the Confederate army on the soil of the "Volunteer State." We saw no Georgia paper utter a contrary opinion. As the movement advanced and bright omens of its success appeared, certain papers in Georgia began to question the claim of Gen. Hood to the idea—intimating that it was not his original property—and very soon one, immediately the advocate of Gen. Johnston, all the while his warmest admirer, put forth a distinct denial that it was Gen. Hood's plan, and stated in positive terms, that it was precisely the programme which Gen. Johnston had marked out for himself, by which to rid Georgia of Sherman's army. At the same time there was a palpable inconsistency between two journals, both admirers of Gen. Johnston, as to whether he would have held or evacuated Atlanta; one asserting the former; the other the latter. We noticed this fact at the time.

Yet a little while and Gen. Beauregard appeared on the scene; and his views were at first conjectured, and then ascertained; and the public were assured that the movement met his sanction, and for the more imposing effect, he hastened to Hood's army and by orders and speeches, sanctioned the undertaking and inspired the hopes of the army and people of its eminent success. When the army had eluded Sherman's counteracting efforts, and absolutely hindered if not defeated his return by way of Chattanooga, so that he began to put in operation his retreat towards the coast, Gen. Beauregard, leaving Hood's army around Florence, returned to Macon to assume the direction of affairs in that quarter. It does not appear that he gave any order to stop the advance of Hood, and it already appears that if he gave no such order, he had confidence enough in the movement to let it go on, and confidence enough in Gen. Hood to leave it under his management. Now, since disaster has befallen the expedition, there are many persons who solace their disappointment by bickering against the President, who they say, originated the expedition, entrusted it to Hood, and after promising the direction to Gen. Beauregard, recalled him, and thus found the way for the result which happened.

We do not know how these things may be. It is time, however, for the President to rest no longer under ill-founded accusations. His official position fixes him with the cause for good or evil; and as he is prejudiced in the confidence and affections of the people and army, the cause must suffer. There is an easy mode to relieve him, or to make the truth of the accusation appear. Let the orders, instructions, &c., to Gen. Beauregard be published—and the public will see.

To us it seems, that the President yielded to the reasonings of Gen. Hood—to the general sentiment in favor of the movement, and we doubt not to the concurrence of Gen. Lee, whose opinion we are fully convinced is invariably sought and given on all important movements of armies. It seems to us also, that the President contemplated that General Beauregard, endowed with a Departmental command, embracing Gen. Hood on the Savannah, and Gen. Dick Taylor in Alabama, should have the discretion to go where he thought best, and be with that commander most needing his presence and assistance; and that in his action, Gen. Beauregard took counsel of his own best judgment. This is the more apparent, because there being two Lieutenants—Generals—Hardee and Dick Taylor—in Georgia, it would seem, to supply the place of Gen. Beauregard. We have no purpose to call in question the acts of any officer named

In this article, but simply to place our inferences before the public, drawn from the facts which appear before us.

How happy it would be for the country, how fortunate for our people and the cause, if the reverses of war were borne with more heroism and philosophy—it they were made occasion for a closer union of our mental and physical resources, and a better harmony of our will and purpose.

From Wilmington.

By an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg, in this paper, it will be seen that the enemy have drawn off from the attack on our defenses below Wilmington, and the fleet has disappeared, ending that attempt at landing and invasion. The Journal says the enemy has suffered far more severely in killed and wounded than we have, and his fleet will be found shattered to an extent that will take a long time to repair. The "nest of pirates" is safe.

Fort Fisher has sustained a most terrific bombardment. Just look at the list of the war vessels brought against her! But her defence was as gallant as the attack was terrific. The damage to the Fort is slight, except to buildings not necessary to defence. The troops all behaved well and are in fine spirits.

But, as the Journal remarks, our enemy is persevering, and although signally foiled this time, will hardly be willing to give up the design so fondly entertained without making some further demonstration. His discomfited legions have sought refuge aboard his ships ready to be cast forth upon some point which he may hope to find unprotected, and his stupendous armada still prowls round our coasts, but still formidable. The immediate danger is over, and Wilmington may breathe freer than she has done for months. The strength of her defenses has been tried by the most formidable fleet, all things considered, of modern times, and nobly have they borne the trial. There is no cause now for panic, fear or uneasiness. Let us resume the even tenor of our way. If any, in panic, have refused Confederate money, let them be ashamed of themselves and sin no more. The next time they will be marked and hardly escape serious consequences. Business ought soon to be resumed.

The Yankee Fleet against Wilmington.

From the Baltimore American, we gather the following particulars of the war vessels and land forces sent to demolish the Forts below Wilmington and capture the city. Com. Porter in command of the naval, and Beas Butler the land forces.

The fleet, including transports and tenders, numbers not less than one hundred and fifty vessels of all grades. The co-operating land force, numbers about—thousand men. The naval portion of the fleet—that is, the war vessels proper—number sixty-five, including the largest and most powerful vessels in the navy. The fleet is divided into five divisions, the iron-clads forming one, and the wooden hulls formed into four others, with a large reserve force of small vessels.

The names of the vessels are as follows:

IRON CLADS.		WOODEN TENDERS.	
Ironsides	20 guns.	Monadnock	
Canonicus	2	two turrets	4 guns.
Mahopie	2	Sauge	2
WOODEN HULLS.		WOODEN TENDERS.	
Juniata	9 guns.	Yaquina	4 guns.
Powhatan	21	Unadilla, screw,	7 guns.
Brooklyn	26	Pequot, screw,	4 guns.
Susquehanna	10		
Wabash	48		
Tuscarora	10		
Colorado	52		
Minnesota	62		
Seneca	4		
Seiandah	10		
Pawnee	10		
Ticonderoga	20		
Mackinaw	10		
Maumee	5		
Yamac	5		
WOODEN HULLS.		WOODEN TENDERS.	
Junata	9 guns.	Yaquina	4 guns.
Powhatan	21	Unadilla, screw,	7 guns.
Brooklyn	26	Pequot, screw,	4 guns.
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Seneca	4		
Seiandah	10		
Pawnee	10		
Ticonderoga	20		
Mackinaw	10		
Maumee	5		
Yamac	5		

Numbering in all five iron-clads, carrying thirty-two guns, and fifty wooden hulls, carrying five hundred and thirty-one guns. In all, fifty-nine war vessels and five hundred and eighty-three guns.

Among the list of vessels our citizens will find the names of the Vance, formerly the State blockade running steamer, the Banshee, Emma, Lillian and Tristram Shandy, all heretofore engaged in running the blockade.

The following cases as to Home Guard service have been decided by the Supreme Court: A farmer owning fifteen able-bodied hands on the first of January, 1864, and who has given his Bond to the Confederate Government and obtained an exemption from service in the army of the Confederate States, in accordance with the Act of Congress of the 17th February, 1864, is exempt from service in the Home Guard. In the matter of Wood and others—MANLY, J. dissenting.

A contractor to carry the mail of the Confederate States is a civil officer of that government, and as such is exempted from military service in the Home Guard, by the express terms of the act of Assembly of this State, officers of the Confederate government from service in the Home Guard.

Sherman—Savannah Evacuated—A Column of the Enemy Moving Southwest from Savannah.

From official intelligence received here late Friday night, we learn that Savannah, in pursuance of a plan sometimes previously decided upon, was evacuated on the morning of the 21st instant. The evacuation was effected without other loss than of such material as from their bulk and weight, could not be conveniently removed. The last of our troops crossed the Savannah river at 3 o'clock a. m. on the 21st, and marched in the direction of Charleston. At 5 o'clock a. m., the enemy entered the city which was surrendered by the Mayor. Our engineer troops held the bridges by which our troops had crossed until 6 o'clock a. m., and then destroyed them, and followed our main column. The evacuation was conducted in perfect good order and without an accident. Sherman was not aware of the movement until it had been accomplished.

An official dispatch from General Beauregard, dated December 25, and received yesterday, states that General Hardee reports that a force of the enemy—infantry, artillery and cavalry—has moved from Savannah towards the Altamaha river.

General Hardee has made proper dispositions to check the column. The object of this column is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, its depots, etc.

No report has been received from General Hood since the 28th of November.—Richmond Dispatch, 27th.

COLONEL MOSBY RE-ENTERED KILLED.—It was reported on the streets yesterday that the daring and distinguished guerrilla chief, Colonel John S. Mosby, had been killed by the enemy. The story was, that he had been surrounded while dining at the house of a friend in Culpeper, and ordered to surrender; that he drew his pistol and fired upon the enemy, when he was shot dead. But a telegram from Fredericksburg, dated the 25th, was received yesterday morning, which contradicted the report of his death, stating that he had been shot, but not mortally wounded, and was in the hands of his friends. The question of his condition is, however, not yet definitely ascertained.

A gentleman who reached here yesterday from Fredericksburg, learned there, from two of Colonel Mosby's men, that their chief was shot through the abdomen while scouting in the Williams county. They further stated that the surgeon did not consider the wound mortal, though they themselves thought differently. This, we are disposed to believe, is the correct rumor of the lamentable casualty; but it will be observed that the New York Tribune, quoted elsewhere, places the shooting in the neighborhood of Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

We heard last night that Colonel Mosby had been carried to Charlottesville.—Richmond Dispatch.

By Authority.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas it has been made known to me that Bennett G. Burley, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American Provinces on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said Bennett G. Burley, under the Treaty known as the Extradition Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain.

And Whereas, It has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said Bennett G. Burley is based on the charge that the said Burley is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crime of robbery and piracy within the jurisdiction of the United States.

And Whereas, It has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said Bennett G. Burley are based solely on the acts and conduct of said Burley in an enterprise or expedition made or attempted in the month of September last, (1864) for the capture of the steamer Michigan, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the Lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States, at a certain Island called Johnson's Island.

And Whereas, the said enterprise or expedition for the capture of said armed steamer Michigan and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two Confederacies known respectively as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America; which operation was ordered, directed and sustained by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said Bennett G. Burley.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer Michigan, a vessel of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America, at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said Bennett G. Burley, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern, that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in said expedition they were specially directed and enjoined to "abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality," and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition must be made by Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country.

In testimony whereof I have signed this manifesto and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond on this 24th day of December, 1864.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

The Gas Company is out of resin, and we are working by dim tallow candles. Errors in typography must therefore be overlooked.

Latest From The North.

We have received copies of New York papers of Saturday, the 24th instant.

The latest intelligence from the "pursuit" of General Hood is from Nashville on the 23d. The telegram says: The latest accounts from the front locate General Thomas's headquarters at Rutherford Hill, yesterday morning, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since that time our forces have crossed Duck river, and have moved to a point south of Columbia. Our cavalry forces crossed Hunter's ford, below Columbia, and dashed into the town, the enemy manfully retiring without firing a shot. We captured about fifty stragglers.

The rebel force was, at last accounts, at Pulaski, yesterday morning. They are probably some distance south of that place to-day. They are closely followed by our cavalry. No particular damage was done to the town of Columbia by the passage through it of the two armies. At least one third of Hood's army are without arms and equipments, everything which impedes their flight having been thrown away. Rebel deserters and prisoners report the only effective corps of Hood's army to be S. D. Lee's. Forrest effected a junction with Hood at Columbia on Tuesday evening. The water on the shoals is fifteen feet deep and at a stand still.

Having failed to catch Hood, the Yankees are supplying the omission by doubtful forgeries of great damage they have done to him. They put his loss at eight thousand officers, fifty-one cannon and seventeen thousand men. The Yankee loss is fixed at seven thousand men and two general officers. A telegram gives some of the same sort of stuff:

Frank Cheatham told his aunt, Miss Page, that Hood was ordered to Nashville against his own wishes; but he blames Hood for not attacking Schofield at Spring Hill. Hood ordered Bate to attack at Spring Hill, and he did not do it.

The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. During the rebel tarry in front of Nashville they captured two locomotives and ten cars. The railroad is but little impaired and trains are running up to Spring Hill; but two small bridges destroyed. Trains were to run to Murfreesboro on Sunday.

Telegraph communication is all right with all points; but two small trestles are destroyed on the Johnsonville road. Johnsonville itself was not destroyed.

Hood has a pontoon above the shoals on the Tennessee river, where our gunboats cannot reach them.

The correspondent of the Nashville Union also gives this account of what Hood intended to do if General Thomas had not interfered with him:

A few days since, General Hood and some of his staff together with Cheatham, were at the house of a gentleman with whom I conversed to-day, and who was within their lines, and while there Hood stated that he had intended at first to assault Nashville; that while he felt confident he could do so with success, he had concluded that the sacrifice would be too great, and called upon to do so as a last resort. He proposed, instead, to blockade the Cumberland above and below, and cut the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and then Thomas would be compelled to evacuate the city; "for," said Hood, "he has but the Fourth corps and a few conscripts; I know that all the stories about his strength are false; his men are few and demoralized; and all present concurred with him. No longer ago than Wednesday night, Cheatham stated, as I am positively informed, that he had no doubts about capturing this city. 'We have taken stronger places,' were his words, 'and we will take Nashville.'

Hope an Anchor to the Soul.

There are those who never see anything good to our cause, or our country. All is darkness to them.

We confess we do not belong to this class. It is a comfort to draw hope from every source. This is the natural constitution of the human mind, remarks the Augusta Register, and was intended by a beneficent Providence to prevent the gloom of doubt and disappointment from settling upon the soul. Man has so often deceived his fellow man that suspicion has, to some extent, taken the place of confidence; but still that principle which enables him to look forward to a better time coming, implanted in the heart by the Great Creator himself, bursts the dark and onerous restraints of doubt, and glides with the bright light of hopefulness. The future, long ere it unfolds its realities to his experience. The child is taught by the deception of those around him to doubt, but by the promises of the Creator, proclaimed, both by revelation and by all the glories and beauties of creation, to hope.

This does not overthrow the province of reason. In fact reason, discards despondency as unworthy the destiny, the powers, the aspirations of man. He who was created a little lower than the angels, surely degrading himself and dishonoring his Maker by yielding to doubts or fears. The only question is that the action should be right and the motive just. There is much of truth in the motto of Crockett, "be sure you are right, then go ahead." Away with those gloomy doubts, those croaking fears, which can see nothing bright, but always the blackness of darkness in the future! Shake off the nightmare of despondency, and each purpling tint which sparkles in the heavens take as the first gleam of the dawning day. What though you do mistake? What though it be but the meteor's track or the shifting misty way that deceits your eye. Far better mistake these beauties as the first faint beams of approaching day, breaking the power of night, than to sit shrouded in darkness, given up to gloom, and without the trembling light of one small star to gladden the soul.

There are some practical reflections to be drawn from the conduct of croakers. It does seem astonishing that they will not weigh the condition of things about them. When the war commenced, as has been often stated before, and as all know, we were, as a people, without resources, dependent for even many of the necessities of life upon those who are now at war with us, without armies, without arms and ammunition, and without money or credit. Leaping into the air the grandest of the words we ever say, we have at the same time been enabled to develop our wonderful resources—to raise, arm and equip vast armies—to manufacture most of the articles needed at home and in the army, and still kept back the wave of invasion from sweeping over our entire country. To-day less of our territory is in possession of the enemy than was the case a year ago. Every year seems to prove more conclusively how inexhaustible are our powers of sustenance, endurance and resistance. Now and then the shades of night seem to close around us, but they only reveal more brightly the stars which sparkle in the skies. The wind that shakes the tender bush, causes the roots to strike deeper into the earth and thus afford the greater strength. Just as have been the arms and defenses and sufferings of the night, so is it in the peace of the succeeding day.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. B. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

We are indebted to a friend for the following private despatch:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—The fleet has drawn off, after re-embarking the troops landed. The weather is now rough and threatening. With our present means and disposition but little apprehension need be felt.

B. BRAGG.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch was received late last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.

To His Excellency President Confederate States: The enemy has re-embarked and under cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find damages slight except buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Maj. Gen. Whiting commanding the defence at the mouth of the river, Col. Lamb commanding, and the officers and men composing the garrison, deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed on every trying circumstance. (Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Col. Mosby Wounded.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 27.—The gallant Col. Mosby received a dangerous but not mortal wound on last Wednesday. He is in our hands and well cared for.

A raiding party of the enemy landed in Westmoreland on Monday, committed good many depredations, and then left.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—Northern papers of the 26th received. A telegram to Lincoln, dated Savannah, Dec. 22nd, reads:

I beg to present you a Christmas gift—the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns, and plenty of ammunition. Also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

Forster sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says: Hardee, anticipating an assault, escaped with his main body of infantry and artillery on the night of the 26th.

The rebel iron clads were blown up, and Navy Yard burned. All the rest of the city intact containing 20,000 citizens quite well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers, 33,000 bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of this river of all obstructions.

Julia Fox, Bluefield, "Let Her Be" arrived at Nassau on the 19th, nothing further from Middle Tennessee.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—Nothing of interest on yesterday. In the House to-day, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase thirty million of specie. The House passed a bill giving one set of uniform clothing to officers of the army in the field, under brigadiers, and in the navy under Captain.

The Senate was in secret session.

An Intervention Proposition.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The Enquirer to-day closes a leading editorial as follows: If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and ought to be made to them.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The New York Herald of the 27th received this evening, and is almost devoid of news. A Nashville telegram of the 24th says that it is reported that Hood cannot cross the Tennessee account of the flood in the river which in many places has overflowed the banks. Thomas's headquarters are still at Columbia, although our advance has crossed after the rebel army. The Herald gives obituary notice of William Curtis Naves, an eminent lawyer, of James William Walleck, Senior, who died Sunday.

New Advertisements.

Bladders Wanted.
General Orders No. 22.
Lost, Certificate Bank Stock.
Wagon Horses at Auction by Tucker, Andrews & Co.
New Auction and Commission House—D. C. Murray & Co.
Another lot of Cotton Cards by Major Dowd.
One Hundred Negro men Wanted by the Gorges Mining and Manufacturing Company.

For the Confederate.

Free Tuition.

Messrs Editors: I notice an article in your last issue in reference to the education of soldiers' orphans, &c. Trinity College has proposed, and is doing all that was suggested in your article.

This institution will receive any number of disabled soldiers' orphans, and children of indentured soldiers, free of charge for tuition, and all other expenses, except board.

Trinity can receive a large number, furnish good accommodations, and will execute the proposition in good faith.

B. CRAVEN.

December 29, 1864.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The exchange of prisoners, which has ceased at Charleston is to commence in James river in a day or two. A letter from Annapolis, Maryland, says: Colonel Mulford leaves in the New York, on Tuesday next, for Richmond, via James river, to settle up his business with the Confederate authorities and confer with Commissioner Ord as to the basis of a further exchange. The New York brings no late news from General Sherman. Colonel Mulford reports Savannah closely invested, and its occupation by Sherman simply a question of a little time. Sherman died at Fort Royal, with General Foster on Friday last, and made arrangements with him (Foster) for the transfer of a number of siege guns, ammunition, &c.

The truce has existed in Charleston harbor for fourteen days, during which time between eleven thousand and twelve thousand prisoners were exchanged. Previous to the truce, Charleston and Fort Sumter had been steadily bombarded for five hundred and seventeen days. During the truce, silence reigned on both sides, but the attack is now resumed with vigor.

Not True.—The Hon. Josiah Turner, member of Congress from the 5th N. C. District, in offering some resolutions in the House of Representatives recently on the subject of peace negotiations, made a short speech and stated that:

"In North Carolina the two political parties, whigs and democrats, had been kept alive by the discussion of the question of secession—the democrats favoring and the whigs opposing the measure."

This assertion of Mr. Turner is not true—every one familiar with public matters in this State knows that it has no foundation in fact. The question of secession has never been discussed in this State since the commencement of the war. Neither have the whig and democratic parties been kept alive in North Carolina if they had been, Mr. Turner would not now hold a seat in Congress, for he represents a District that was thoroughly democratic previous to the war, and if the democrats had maintained their organization he could not have been elected. The democratic party, at the beginning of the war, voluntarily abandoned its organization in every county in the State, for the sake of union and harmony.

The only party organization that has been kept alive in this State since the commencement of the war, is what is called the "Conservative party," being a combination of factious spirits and old disappointed politicians, who have seized the present opportunity to mark themselves and friends into seats in Congress and the Legislature by lambasting the people and playing the demagogic generally. Mr. Turner secured his seat in Congress in this way, as did three or four other members from North Carolina. This "Conservative party" is opposed by many men who belonged to both the old political parties, and who throw upon all efforts to divide our people into mere party combinations at a time when all should be united in the cause of the Confederacy against a common enemy—Charles Democrat.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE FLAG.—We have before us a copy of the "proposed Confederate flag," provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate on yesterday by Senator Semmes. It differs from the flag as now existing chiefly in having a bar of red at the edge of the flag. The effect is to relieve the flag of its excess of white and impart to it more warmth and richness of expression. The proposed modification is the design of an officer in the army and is highly approved by many officers of taste and position, whose letters we have seen. It is particularly commended by many officers, whose judgment in such matters is a very considered estimate to peculiar color combinations.—Richmond Sentinel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4th, 1865.

2 No. 1 Wagon Horses.
dec. 30-31

LOST.—
A Certificate of stock of the Merchants' Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March, 26th 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the same of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.
dec. 30-31

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!
WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND
hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.
They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLellan, Goldsboro: A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, as Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-31

CARD NOTICE.
There is now another lot of Cotton and Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at \$10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
dec. 30-31. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED!
The Gorges Mining and Manufacturing Company want to hire one hundred good hands, to work at their Factories on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C. The labor is a safe one. Liberal wages paid. Apply to W. L. Brodie, Gen. Supt. at Gorges, Chatham county, N. C., or to J. M. Heck, President, Raleigh, N. C.
F. S. Taylor sent 25 negro carpenters and 15 negro blacksmiths.
dec. 30-31

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, next door to Messrs. Crech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864.—dtd.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

I, Surgeon Thos. Hill, P. A. C. S.,
having, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 273, Par. II, A. I. G. O., current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and executed by all officers and men.

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